#### AMUSEMENTS.

W OOD'S THEATER Manager, Geo. Wood; Stage Manager, G. H. Gilbert; Treasurer, G. T. Collins. Parces to Surr the Times. - Dress Circle and Parquette, 30 conts; Gallory, 15 cents.

THIS (Wednesday) EVENING. January 5, 1862, MISS MAGGIE MITCHELL, Who will appear as FANCHON, in the admired

FANCHON. OR THE CRICKET

ENTERN MURBUM SYCAMORE-STREET, near Third-where can be seen over 30,000 discrent Curiosities in the same build-ing; Wax Statuary of the meat prominent persons that ever lived; Scones of all the late Battles. Liv-ting Wonders—the African Box Custrictor, 37 feat in length, weighting 385 Founds; the Arctic Batts; millions of Universities, too unservers to mobilion Acquisation only ONE DIMEs to all the show, the Infernal Begions included. de 31-stf.

## HEAD-QUARTERS.

#### MILITARY MEN AND SUTLERS

WILL SAVE MONEY BY PURCHASING THRIE GOODS AT THE

#### New Rubber Store,

SOLE WESTERN AGENCY For the Sale of the Patent

#### COMBINATION CAMP COT I FENWICE & CO.,

No. 56 West Fourth-st.,

OPPOSITE CABLISLE BLOCK.

B. F. B. E. E. S. S. F. DERTIST.

path, or the leat danger, by a simple growing a structure of the leat danger, by a simple growing a structure of the leat danger, by a simple growing case practiced by no other serion. Arithmatical Teeth made and all operations pertaining to Dentiatry executed with processional skill. Will render entire satisfaction or no charge.

Teeth extracted for the poor free.

OFFICE-137 West Fourin-st., Ulm., C. oct

Soldiers' Back Pay

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION
in procuring the back pay of soldiers who have
claims egainst the United States. Also, in procuring pensions for these who have been wounded
while in the arm, and for widows whose husbands
have been killed while in the armic and
FRANKLIN HALLIDAY.

United States Commissioner.

de9-tf. Office in Custom-house,
Cinginati, Dec. 9, 1881.

TRUITS AND CONDIMENTS FOR THE HOUIDAYS. JOHN BATES has on hand a large assettment of Fruits Condiments and Tankes Vegetables, suitable for Christmas Prosents, comprising, in part, Saisins, Figs, Nuts, Sardines, Lobitors, Oyators, Frush Peaches and Strawberries, English, and American Pickles and Sances, Preserves and Jellies.

For sale by erros and Jellies.

For sale by

dell National Theater Building Sycamore-st

STEAM WEEKLY BETWEEN MEW Liverpool New York at Philadelphia Steamship Company in the Lind dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamship Company in the Lond dispatching their full-powered Clyde-built Iron Steamships as follows:
OUTY OF WASHINGTON Saturday, December 28 EDINBUGGE.

And svery Saturday, at moon from Pier 44. North River.

BATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW YORK : BATES OF PARE PROM CINCINNATI TO NEW YORK-ALL

Time from Cincinnati to New York 24 hours only. Passengers forwarded to Paris, Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates. We are prepared to lesse, in connection with or usual Ship Tickets, BAIL GOAD TICKETS, to craons sending for their friends to any part of

IRELAND, ENGLAND OR GERMANY. 

DBAVTS on the Boyal Bank of Ireland at \$5 to £1, for sale. WM. B. BARRY & CO., Ticket Office, 76 West Third-st., Cincinnati JOHN G. DALE, Agent, 15 Broadway, N. Y.

CONSTITUTIONAL DISHASES

SEMINAL WEAKNESS, IMPOTENCY OR INABILITY,

Diseases of the URINARY ORGANS. And IMPURE BLOOD.

How many thousands of men and women are there who are at this time suffering out a miserable exist-once, or from that permisious practice, saif-polution? Look at their pellid, emsciated and disligured faces, and their broken down constitutions, disqualifying them from the happiness of marriage, or the enjoyment of life. In this horridelituation thousands suf-er, until death closes the scane. Let purents, guardians or friends attend to those who are suffering with any of those herrible, life-destroying maindies, see that they are cared for, and oured before it be too late. Send them immediately to Dr. J. KATES, No. 153 Hycamore-street, first door below Fifthstreet, Cincincati, Ohio, a physician who has made private diseases his especial study for 30 years, and who is certain to cure the most inveterate cases, without MEECURY OR ANY OTHER INJUST-OUS DEUCS. It is important to these afflicted, or to those who are interested in the welfare of their friends, to be careful of the many PRETENDED BOGrons, who infest all cities, publishing their great skill in curing all diseases in a few days, imposing spon the public by using the names of eminent physicians from Europe and other places. Be, therefore, careful, and make strict inquiry before you risk your life, or you may fall into the hands of

Abose charlatans. N. B .- Dr. J. KATES will attend his patients personally, and can be found in his office, No. 133 Sycamore street, first door below Fifth, from a c'clock in the marning until s in the evening. All

#### Cordial Snuff

CURRS DISOR DERS. OF THE HEAD.

Such as CATARRH, NEURALGIA, HEADACHE, COLD IN THE HEAD, RUNNING AT
THE NOSE, Good for Divariesa, Giddiness, browsiness, etc. Its effect is that of a most perfect corsilal for bead disoasses, exhibitating the spirits, giving tone and clearness to the manal organa. Sold by
DAVIDSON & BEG., Druggians,
(Successors to G. M. Dixon.)

Market-place, N. E. Cor, Fifth and Rain-sis.
To whom all orders should be addressed. PRICE,
TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Sundries on Consignment.

25 BRIS. HEMPSEED;
10 brls. Dried Apples;
10 brls. Castor Gil;
11 brls. Mess Pork;
Beans, Butter and Eggs.
For sale by JAS. A. FRAZER & GO,
185 GG and 68 Walnut-st. Rice.

700 BAGS PRIME BAST INDIA 100. For sale by PRAZES A CO. 101. A. VRAZES A CO. 101. Nov. 66 and 68 Walnut-st.

Percussion Caps.

1.000 M PLAIN S. B. CAPS-GER. JAMES A. FRAZUE & CO., THE WEEK, YPRESS NOW READY, containing the figure of the Week, both Fureign and Local, and a Tulegraphic Summary of Russia class here, up to the hote of going by press. For sale at the Counting Props, Price 3 cents.

# Cincinnati



VOLUME VI.

CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 8, 1862.

NUMBER 110

#### THE DAILY PRESS.

PURLISHED DATET, EXCEPT SURPATS, BY THE CINCINNATI PRESS COMPANY

The Atlantic Tulegraph Once More. Mr. George Saward, of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, has addressed a letter to Mr. Cyrus W. Field, urging the expediency of revising the project of the Atlantic Cable. He says:

The time has arrived when it behooves the friends of the Atlantic Company to put forth their best energies, not only with regard to the more private advantage of that undertaking as a trading company, but in promotion of the best interests of peace and vilization, for the purpose of raising capital in order to accomplish the great design for connecting Europe and America. That design-nurtured by expensive experience and worked out by careful subsequent examination-is now in a condition to be re-alized with very little risk and difficulty, if the pecuniary means are entrusted to those who have labored and suffered in its behalf.

Mr. Saward argues that the experience and information gained by the company in their former experiments have served to point out the defects of the old cable, and

It was soon found that the internal construction of the first cable was all wrong. It should have contained about eight times as much copper and three or four times the quantity of gutta percha that were really employed; and the construction of its ex-ternal sheath should have been regulated, as to specific gravity, by the depths of ocean to be encountered; and as to its material, by the conditions of strength and indestructi-bility. These discoveries will, of course, ender the next cable more expensive, but this will be commercially compensated for by the fact that instead of working at the rate of two words per minute, a due increase in the size of the conductor will give almost any speed that may be desired, even across the Atlantic, if the quantity of insulating material surrounding it be proportioused to it on scientific principles.

At a meeting of Company H, Fifty second Regiment, O. V. U. S. A., held at Comp Den-tison, Onto, January 6, 1862, J. H. Stewart was called to the Chair, and W. C. Wright

properties Secretary.
H. B. Turrill, W. A. Payne and Lieutenaut T. M. Thompson were appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the company, in the death of comrade

Ches. W. Biebinger.

The committee reported as follows:

"WHEREAR: It has pleased God in his mysterious providence to take from us, by death, our comrade Chas. W. Biebinger; therefore,

"Resolved: That in the death of our comrade our country has lost a faithful and gal-lant soldier, whose zeal and intelligence gave high promise of a career of honor and use-

"Resolved: That we, his comrades, all lament his early and sudden death, and feel deeply the separation from one so kind, generous and gifted. The se who knew him best loved him most, and though his grave s far from his kindred we will ever cherish his memory and imitate his virtues.
'Resolved: That to the relatives and

friends of the deceasedr we offer on heartfelt sympathy, and point them to God as the only source of consolation in their deep be reavement. "Resolved: That these resolutions be pub-

lished in the Cincinnati daily papers, and those of St. Louis and Chicago be requested to copy; and a copy be sent to the family of

LIBUT. T. M. THOMPSON, ) W. A. PAYNE, The above resolutions were adopted, after which the meeting adjournad. STEWART, Chairman. W. C. WRIGHT, Secretary.

Ah! the Boldlers!

As the wind blew yesterday and the snow fell and the cold air crept through the hitherto forgotton cracks and crevices, and gave unmistakable notice that winter had come at last, who was it failed to think of the five or six hundred thousand soldiers in the great Union Army, scattered up and down the land, who were all for the time being with-out the comforts and blessings of home? For them no loving children, or little brothers and sisters, eagerly wait to welcome shem home and to the cheerful fireside, with their prattle and smiling faces! They may think never so longingly and never so yearningly of home and home scenes, for the love and the allegiance they bear for the Union and its flag, they have become voluntary exiles from them all, and may scarcely dwell upon them in facey without becoming in some sort unfitted for the duties devolving upon them! The face of the wife left behind,

or the father or mother or-"The loved one, dearer than all," may woo them never so tenderly in dreams or half-waking fancies, they can not rejoice in their presence or bask in the sunshine of their smiles. The pitiless snow falls, the cold wind chills, the cheerless tent or rough hut has nothing inviting, and yet are they all and with them must they be content. Is it not meet then that we should rememer the soldiers who are at the post of danger and of duty; ready to do and to dare all that men can in defense of their and our Govern ment? Let us remember them, carry them in our thoughts and he ready to do or give whatever shall be needful to their comfort, or to show them that they are in constant re-membrance "at home,"—Sandusky Register.

RATHER FLIGHTY .- A correspondent from Jeffrie's Creek sends the Mercury the tollowing suggestion, which it publishes in its editorial columns, with the comment that it "certainly possesses the merit of intense originality:

Among the many projects for destroying the blockade, the following plan seems to me to combine less risk of life than would attend any other with an equal chance of success: Prepare a number of large fron shells, loaded with 100 pounds of powder and a due proportion of destructive missiles. Let the shells be heavier on one side, and let this side be be heavier on one side, and let this side be fitted with nipples for percussion caps, communicating with the charge. Take these shells up in balloons, and when at a convenient altitude above the blockading squadron, allow them to descend upon the enemy's decks. The shells should be of sufficient weight to penetrate the deck of any vessel upon which they might be dropped. Even if this plan were impracticable upon the seas, it might serve to clear the harbors, such as Tybee and Port Royal.

We understand that the Speakership of the House was tendered to Hon. W. J. Flagg, of Hamilton County, who refused to accept the position unless all the members of the House were permitted to take part in the action of the caucus. This was declined, a large majority being Republicans. James R. Hubbell, of Delaware, was then nominated for Speaker.—Columbus Statesman.

The Democratic majority in the Ohio Leg-islature on joint ballot has been estimated at ten. Some old-fashioned Republicans, however, insist that, were all the Democrats to unite, there would still be only two of a majority against the members of the Union party with Republican antecodents.

From the Army of the West CINCINNATI, Documber 30, 1861.

To the Editor of the Boston Journals A SECOND LOOK AT THE PIELD.

Yesterday I took a look at the field operations in Kentucky, with Gen. Mitchell's telescope—an imaginary look from an imag-inary castle in the air a mile high, from which we could view all the Kentucky hills, the numerous valleys, and discern the out-lines of the Cumberland Mountains. I did not quite finish the scenery; besides, intelligence received last night enables me to take a better view to-day. Once more we will imagine ourselves at the eye-piece of Gen. Mitchell's powerful telescope, looking at Bowling-Green, where Johnston and Bucknar are intrenched in a strong position. There are several kinds of strong positions, or rather there are various things which make strong positions. Fortress Mocroe is strong because it can be approached from landward only by a narrow sand spir. Manassas is arrong because it is behind Suil Run, and all the fords are commanded by batteries. Bowling Green is strong because it is to a rough section of the country and there are high hills which command the approaches from the North. It is strong in one direc-tion, but it will be a weak place provided it is approached from the rear.

is approached from the rear.

I stated yesterday that there was a bri pade of troops at Morgantown, which, you observe, is on Green River, in Butler County, and that Morgantown can be reached by boats. You observe, also, by looking on the map, that directly south of Morgantown is Russellville, thirty miles dis tant, and that Russeliville is in the rear, or, perhaps, as military men would term it, on perhaps, as military men would term it, on the right flank of Bowling Green. I inad-vertenily omitted to state that a railroad runs from Bowling Green to Memohis, through Russellville to Clarksville. This last-named place is on the Camberland River, in Tennessee, about ten miles from the State line. Now, turning the telescope a degree or two toward the west, sweeping from Russellville across Todd County to Christian County, you see the turn of Hon. Christian County, you see the town of Hop kineville, (there are a great many vides out here.) the county seat of Christian County, which is one of Kentucky's heat towns, with paved streets, requirely said out and planted with shade trees, with roads radiating in all directions like the threads of a sorder's web, with seven or eight churches, a Court-bouse, a State Lunatic Arjium, a classical Academy, and several schools for young la-dies, and other things which go to make, in Western pariance, "a right smart chance of

& town A railroad is completed from this place to Nativille, seventy miles distant, which crosses, as you see, the Bowling Green and Memphis road at the State line. If you look sharply you will see, somewh re between Hopkinsville and Green River, a brigade of Federal troops advancing by easy marches toward Hopkinsville. You can guess what they intend to do. From Hopkinsville to the junction at the State line is sixty miles. It will take them some time to reach that point-perhaps they are not going there; for military commanders do not generally pub-lish beforehand their intentions. The question undoubtedly has arisen in your mind as to the possibility of feeding a brigade down there. Before answering it let us take au-other look. You see the Cumberland River, also the Tennessee, which run parallel across the State, with a narrow strip of land be-tween. They are both navigable. Steam-boats run to Nashville, which you observe is on the Cumberland. Clarksville is below it,

150 miles from its mouth.

It is reported this morning that a Federal gun-boat made its appearance at Ciarksville on Friday, and had an engagement with a rebel battery. I do not credit the story; but this much is certain, that the rebels have no batteries on the Cumberland in Kentucky. They have not possession of any portion of the river in the State. You observe, therefore, that it would not be difficult to supply Committee. an army by this artery, provided the winter is not severe. Suppose, therefore, an army was moved in this direction, of what avail would be the strong position of Bowling Green to the rebels? None. They would have to evacuate. It is reported that there are three thousand rebeis at Russellville, and that Clarksville is being strongly fortified. Either place, if in our possession, would com-pel a retreat from Bowling Green. I do not give this view as being a feature of General Buet's plan of advance; it is only a look at the field from my own stand point, showing a possible plan of operations, or rather showing the geographical features of the country, which I think may be of some service, as events of importance are likely to occur in that direction.

WESTERN KENTUCKY.

All the territory in Kentucky west of the Tennessee River is in General Halleck's division. Turning now our telescope to that section we see a peculiar configuration. The Ohio borders on the north, the Tennessee the east, the Mississippi the west, making an ox bow, with the opening toward the south.

Measuring along the State line between the
Tennessee and the Mississippi, we find the
distance not far from seventy-five miles. On all sides but the south there is steamboat navigation. The rebels have twenty miles on the Mississippi, and we have all the rest. The Tennessee is navigable for steamboats to the Muscle-shell Sheals, which are in the State of Alabama. The river is rarely frozen for any length of time. It empties into the Chio forty-eight miles above Cairo. At Paducah, which stands at its mouth, we have seven thousand men. There is a railroad seven thousand men. There is a railroad running to Union City, which you observe is just over the Kentucky line. Union City is on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, twenty-five miles from the rebel stronghold at Co-

The rebels have torn up a good deal of the iron and burned the bridges on the line—not the army, but resident Sacessionists who swarm in the ox bow. Let us look closely at this section of the country, for it is desir-able to get the rebels out of Columbus. Let able to get the resols out of Columbus. Let us steam up the Tennessee River. There are no batteries on its banks. About seventy miles from Paducah you notice that we come to the railroad which extends from Bowling Green to Memphis. We have already seen that this line can be reached by the Cumberland River also that there are Edderal berland River; also that there are Federal troops not far from Hopkinsville, and now we see that it can be directly reached by the Tennessee River. Leaving the steamboat and taking the railroad toward Memphis. which is one hundred and fifty-seven miles distant from the Tennessee River at this point, we find at the town of Humboldt. only seventy-five miles distant, a railroad only seventy-live miss distant, a railroad leading from Memphis to Columbus. What if a strong Federal force should get possession of Humboldt? The rebels would find it difficult to hold Columbus. True, they would have the Mississippi, but Commodore Foote, with his gun-boats, may have some thing to say upon that part of the question. I do not present this as having any reference any upon that part of the question. I do not present this as having any reference whatever to any contemplated movement is the future, but merely to show that, although the rebels have strong positions at Bowling Green and Columbus, nature has given geographical features—water-ways, admitting of transportation—by which both of these positions can be turned. The only thing to be feared is an loe blockade. Aside from the every we have real communication. A Nabe feared is an los blockade. As de from the rivers, we have rail communication. A Napoleonic genius would see no difficulties worth naming in turning the finaks of the rebels at Columbus and Bowling Green, or rather of breaking through the lines and threatening Memphis and Nashville. Let our commanders—McClellan on the Potomac, Buel on the Ohio, and Hallock on the Mississippi—review the military strategy of General Wolfe; let them remember how he searched every nock and corner, every ravine, every revice, every standing place

along the precipices of the St. Lawrence, to find a way of reaching the hights above, where Quebec was held by Montcaim; let them call to mind his determination to gain a position and force the enemy to fight; let them remember his glorious success, and improve the opportunities to crush rebellion, and make for themselves a name forever to be honored by their fellow men.

Interesting Southern Items. The following items are taken from late Memphis and other Southern journals: A. H. Harney, a member of Colonel Cook's regiment, from Giles County, Tennessee, died suddenly at Bowling Green, on Wednesday last. He was a nephew of Gen-

eral Harney, U.S. A. The Nashville Gazette says that instead of the loss by the late burning of ordinary sup-plies in that city reaching \$2,000,000, as re-ported, will not exceed, at an extravagant

estimate, \$500,000. The President of the Soldiers' Relief So clety, at Nashville, has acknowledged the receipt of a liberal contribution from the negroes of Fayetteville, the money being raised from a tableaux exhibition gotten up for the purpose.

The Paris Advocate says that the gin-houses of E R. Hopkins, Esq., and G. Mur-ray, Esq., were burned a week or two ago, together with about 150 bales of cotton. It is believed the fire was accidental in both CHECH.

The Nacogdoches Chronicle says that Nasogdoches county has furnished but 200 valunteers to the Confederate army, while she has a voting population of 1,200. Rather a had record for these times.

The Cameron Sentinel gives farmers and

planters the following advice: We would urge upon our farmers the newe would arge upon our farmers the ne-cessity of preparing every acre of their farms for the purpose of raising breadstuffs. Let cotton alone, for it is said there is enough cotton in the Confederate States to last for several years, and as long as the war con tinues, we will only need what cotton it will require for home consumption. Raise wheat corn, oats, barley, peas, etc. Look after you beeves, for they will bring a good price nextyear. Don't forget to take care of the sown and pigs. By attending to all these matters, you will be able to pay your debts, buy what you want, and have some chink in your

A Richmond paper says: "A gentlema arrived in town to-day from Europe, vis Nasa-u and the steamer Gordon. He re-ports the state of feeling both in England and on the continent as decidedly in tavor of the ourse of the Confederate against the United States, and thinks a war inevitable with Great Britain if not with France."

The Memphis Appeal heartily approves the course of Vallandigham in the Federal Congress, and says: "All honor to the brave Vallandigham. We trust the South may find an early occasion of manifesting their respect for his grand moral courage."

A dispatch to the Memphis Avalanche, dated Jackson, Miss, the 19th ult., says: 'The bank bill has just passed the dississippi Legislature. It provides that the banks shall receive State Treasury-notes in payment of debts, and that the notes of the banks shall be receivable for all public dues except the Confederate war tax."

The Shreveport (La.) Southwestern says: One of our most valued friends, who resides in Bossier Parish, says that he has on hand a plenty of last year's crop of corn to last until January; that he has made enough corn this season to last him two years; that during the past summer he had several hundred pounds of well smoked and saited hams, sides and shoulders, besides a quantity of lard, and did not buy a single barrel of pork for plan-He thinks that next winte sides retaining an ample supply for home consumption, he will be able to sell 2,000 or 3,000 pounds of pork or bacon. That is the way for planters to do-not raise cotton and sugar alone, and have to buy every thing

clee.
Contracts have been made to build a railroad from Manassas, Va., to Centerville, with a heavy grade, a distance of six miles.

The Charleston correspondent of the Richmond Examiner thus alludes to a very delicate question:

I have alluded to the fact that many persons have claimed and obtained consular exemption from military duty. This brings up a delicate question—one which has of late been a matter of considerable comment. and discussion here—to wit: The right of the foreign consuls to exercise their official functions in a port of the Confederate States, under the exequatur of the United States Government. A day or two ago a resolu-tion of inquiry on this very subject was introduced into the State Legislature, now in accaion at Columbia.

PRINCE ALBERT'S COURTSHIP .- The London papers have begun their reminiscences of Prince Albert, and some pretty stories are Prince Albert, and some pretry stories are told of the royal courtship, one of which states that he played the part of a royal lover with all the grace peculiar to his house. He never willingly absented himself from the Queen's society and presence, and her every wish was anticipated with the alacrity of an unfeigned attachment. At longth her Mejesty, having wholly made up her mind, found herself in some measures embarrassed as to fit and proper means of indicating her preference to the Prince, but acquitted herpreference to the Prince, but acquitted her-self with delicacy and tact. At one of the palace balls she took occasion to present her bouquet to the Prince at the conclusion of a dance, and the hint was not lost upon the polite and gallant German. His close uni-form, buttoned up to the throat, did not ad-mit of his placing the Persian like gift where it would be most honored; so he immediately drew his psaknife, and cut a slit in his dress in the neighborhood of his heart, where he deposited the happy omen. deposited the happy omen.

PRODUCTIVENESS OF CALIFORNIA .- Califor nia is a wonderfully productive State. Cattle have got to be so numerous as to be almost worthless, and every kind of fruit and farm produce is abundant and chesp. During the autumn full grown fat cattle have been sold authum full grown fat cattle have been sold for \$3 to \$5 per cwt.; horses from \$10 to \$50; hogs at all prices; sheep from 75 cents to \$1 50. Contracts for good fat beef with the neck and legs cut off, have been made for the army at \$1 50 per 100 pounds; and still, such are the facilities for raising stock in such are the facilities for raising stock in that climate, money can be made at the above prices. Good clean barley, is 190 pound sucks, is selling at \$15 per tun. Wheat, at \$30 to \$30 per tun. Excellent grapes, at \$20 to \$30 per tun. Potatoes this year are unusually high, there having been but a short supply planted. They sell at 2½ cents per pound, twice as high as grapes.

A CHANCE FOR HEROES. - In the conduct of the war thus far, there has been nothing worthy to be classed as military strategy. There have been no masterly moves, but, on the contrary, masterly inactivities. There are splendid chances for heroes in these days. Who will improve them? Wolfe at Quebec did not wait for chances. He made them, Napoleon created opportunities, so did Washington, when he marched upon Trenton and Princeton. Now is the time for the highest order of military genius. Strange, indeed, it would be, if on so vast a field, and on so long a line, with such variety of intercom-munication of seaward, river and railroad as ours, there were not some moves to be made which would insure success.

#### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### NIGHT DISPATCHES.

LATER FROM HANCOCK

The Rebels Abandon the Siege-Nebody flurt on Our bide-Oac Rebei Officer Supposed to be Killed-apprehended Attack an General Keller's Division-General Lander to Take General Kelley's Pince.

FREDERICK, MD., January 7 .- The latest intelligence received from Hencock last night states that General Jackson had retired leaving only a battery and infantry guard in The result of the shelling is unimportant. One of the rebel officers was seen to fall

from his horse, and is believed to have been killed. None are reported killed or wounded on our side. Jackson's force consisted of ten regiments with large baggage and supply trains and ten days cooked rations. It is not known where he went, but it is surmised that he intends to attack General Kelley's com-

General Banks' Third Brigade left here a five o'clock yesterday moraing, and arrived at Hagerstown, which is twenty-six miles, at five o'clock yesterday evening. The brigade will probably reach Hancock at noon

General Lander has been assigned to the ommand of General Kelley's division, and General Williams takes command at Hau-

The latest from Hancock reports all quiet The Connecticut Fifth returned last Thursday from Hancock, and marched there again with the Third Brigade, to which they were attached yesterday morning. They have not been attacked, as stated, nor have they been in position to be a tacked since they left Haccock yesterday.

Military Movements in Missouri. SEDALIA, January 7.—An express messen-ger from Colonel Nugent's regiment, sta-tioned at West Point, Bates County, arrived here yesterday evening, on his way to St. Louis, with important dispatches to Gover-

He left Bates County on Friday, and reports that Jennison had burned Austin, in Cass County, instead of Rose Hill. Jenuison, after leaving Austin, bore north-east. The Union men in Johnson County are so

exasperated at the outrages of the Secesh, that nothing but Federal troops can save Lexington and Warrenburg from being buined. The movements of Colonel Jennison are kept secret, yet enough is known to warrant the opinion that certain notorious rebels in Johnson County, and their dupes, will be

bagged: A Government train of about twenty wagons and seventy-five men is reported to have been captured, about five miles northeast of Georgetown, by a party of rebels. Word was conveyed to Colonel Thayer, of the First Nebreska Regiment, at Georgetown who promptly dispatched a party in pursuit

From Washington.

Washington, January 7.—The United States Treasurer has refused to pay claims or extra mileage whenever presented, nor had mileage for the extra session been given o any Senator before the recent decision, as has been stated.

Last night Captain Gwynn was captured about twenty miles from Washington, at his house, he baving crossed from Virginia to Maryland to see his family. Numerous leters were found on him for parties North and South.

an of General Smith's Division, excepting three regiments, went to-day near Fairfax Court-house for forage. They returned withnt seeing the enemy.

From Missouri. Sr. Louis, January 7,-In consequence of disproportionate assessments having been made on the Secessionists of this city under his orders of the 24th, General Halleck has appointed a new Board of Assessors to revise the old list, and make such changes as they deem proper. All the proceedings will be in accordance with the original order, and the Board are enjoined to assess no individ-

ual unjustly, as there will be no further appeal from their decision.

There is no doubt that Wm. A. Hall is elected to Coppress from the Third, and Thos. L. Price from the Fifth District.

#### 37th Congress---First Session.

Washington, December 7.

HOUSE-A message was received from the President, with documents, in reference to the Trent sflair.
Mr. Vallandigham, of Ohio, took occasion to express his dissatisfaction at the course pursued by the Government in delivering up Mason and Slidell, remarking that in less than three months we would be at war with Great Britain, or also we will tamely sub-mit to the recognition of the Southern Con-federacy and the breaking up of the block-

Mr. Hutchins, of Ohio, replied, saying that his colleague had heretofore been op-posed to coercion as to the South, while now he is against the delivering up of Ma-son and Slidell. The position of his col-league was liable to the suspicion that his beligerent attitude was one which would benefit the rebels by getting up a war ba-tween England and the United States, a war which the South desired with that view. Mr. Thomas, of Mass, argued to show the justification of the capture of Mason and Slidell. England did us previous wrong in making the demand, which was unjust, and insolent in spirit. She has done that which has implanted in the American bresst, a sense of wrong which will await the opportunity to strike the blow of retributive

The message and documents were referred to the Committee on Foreign Af-

Mr. Hutchins said he may have misunder-stood his colleague. At all events, when and where had his colleague, from the com-mencement of this rebellion, ever voted for a measure for subduing the rebellion and to establish the authority of the United States?

The records of the House scarcely show a vote or speech of his colleague in which he had not opposed the war ever since its com-mencement. He believed that it was a fair statement of the position of his colleague, and low he would have held on to Mason and Slidell, in order that it might result in war with Great Britain for the benefit of the

Mr. Thomas, of Massachusetts, said this question involved points of law of some picety. It was too much to assume that this country could take another war on its hands, and we must therefore wait. We are not called to say that the demand of England was manly and just. It was unmanly and unjust. He demied that in capturing Mason and Slidell an insult to the British flag and a violation of international law was intended, and argued that we had a right to do what was done on that occasion. SENATE—Messrs. Pomeroy, of Kansas,

SENATE—Messra. Pomeroy, of Kansas, and Chandler, of Michigan, presented petitions for the emancipation of slaves.

Mr. Hale, of New Hampshire, gave notice that he should introduce a bill to punish frauds on the Treasury.

Mr. Howe, of Wisconsin, introduced a bill to abolish the franking privilege.

Mr. Harris, of New York, offered a resolution that the Secretary of War be requested to report to the Senate the aggregate number

of three years' volunteers, and in what classes they serve, etc.

Mr. Sherman, of Obio, moved that the bill
to increase the number of cadets at West

Point be taken up.

The question was on the amendment that the cadets be dismissed if deficient in their

studies. It was disagreed to.

Mr Trumbull, of Illunois, opposed the passage of the bill. He believed that it was owing to West Point officers that the war has languished as it has. He was opposed to increasing the cadeus, especially at this Mr. Lane, of Kaneas, said the greatest trouble was that we have no army board to

separate the stupid from those who bad brains. The greatest trouble we have is the stunidity of the army officers and their want of common sense.

Mr Doolittle, of Wis,, thought the best reform that could be introduced was to see that promotions come up from the ranks of the army. One objection to West Point was

its exclusiveness. Mr Wilson, of Mass, was ready to abandon the bill on the ground of economy. He thought we should begin to economize, and if necessary reduce all the salaries in the army, but on no other ground would be vote

against the bill.
On motion of Mr. Wilson, the bill in relation to the arrest of prisoners who claimed to be held to service or labor by officers of the army and navy, was taken up.

Mr. Saliebury, of Delaware, moved to post-pone it indefinitely, which was disagreed to—ayes 13, nays 23.

The bill provides that any officer detaining such persons be discharged from the On motion of Mr Carlile, of Virginia, the

bill was postponed for the present
On motion of Mr. Foster, of Connecticut,
the report of the Committee on the Judiciary, on the Kansas contested seat, was
taken up. Adjourned.

From the Olean Advertiser I

A Good Story.

A very good story is told at the expense of Colonel J. K. Comstock, who for many years was widely known as the "prince of landlords"—and proprietor of the Osean Hause in this village. Many years ago Comstock was "levally served." for violating the stock was 'legally served," for violating the license law. The trial was beld at Portville, and the justice, after hearing the proofs, en-tered up a judgment sgainet the "host" of the Olean House. Of course John was "hop-ping mad." He would "carry it up, and blow the judgment to—!" Hon. Benj Chamberlain was then first Judge of the county - and shortly after the events, above partially marrated, the Judge put up for the night with Colonel Comstock. After supper John unburdened himself to Judge Chamberlain, relating very minutely the circumstances attending his conviction at Portville, &c., &c. The Judge blandly but strongly urged John to carry the suit to the Common Piess—
"there you are pretty sure to have justice done ye." Having satisfied himself that Judge Chamberlain would do him justice, Colonel Comstock directed his attorney to

Colonel Comstock directed his attorney to appeal the cause to the Common Pleas of the country. In due time the cause was called. Judge Chamberlain presiding, who, upon hearing the proofs, allegations, arguments, &c., promptly affirmed the judgment of the Justice's Court, to the utter confounding of Colonel Comstock's attorney, who had anticipated an easy victory for his client. Not long after this Judge Chamberlain called again at the Olean House, and Colonel Comstock was of course glad to see him. In the evening "Mine Host" three or four times sought to bring up his liquor case, but the sought to bring up his liquor case, but the Judge evaded it, until Comstock bolted right

on to it thus: "Judge, you remember my liquor suit?"
"Ob, yes, John, very well," replied the "You salvised me to carry it up to your

court, didn't you, Judge?" said Comstock.
"Yes I did, John," said the Judge; "for
wanted you to be dealt fairly by."
"The deuce you did! But you beat m though, didn't you?" inquired Comstock, in his peculiarly searching manner. "Yes, John," said the sage, looking Com-

stock very seriously in the tace; "the fact is, John, you liquor for a year past has been so confoundedly poor, that I hadn't the courage to reverse the judgment"

John was silently satisfied, and has never carried up any more liquor suits.

GENERAL McCLELLAN'S ILLINESS,-A corre-

spondent of the New York Post writes: For some reason or other, there has been an ususual degree of mystification practiced on the important and interesting topic of the health of General McCiellan. On equally health of General McCiellan. On equally good authority, I have been told within two days that he was very ill of typhoid fever, of bilious intermittent fever, and of a severe cold accompanied by fever; that he was ill, but not at all seriously; that he had only a bad cold; that he was transacting business, and would be out on the first fine day; that he had not left his bed for a week, and could not possibly go out for a fortuight. The truth seems to be that he has been seriously ill, that he is better, and that the authorities did not wish to have it known how ill he did not wish to have it known how ill he was—perhaps in apprehension of some move-ment on the part of the enemy on their learning that the Commander-in-chief was incapable of attending to his duties.

It is no wonder that McClellan is ill; he has as heavy a burden on him as ever rested

on mortal shoulders, and the mere fatigue and anxiety of his position are sufficient to account for any amount of fever. The command of the army of the Potomac would of itself task to the utmost the faculties of the greatest soldier in the world, and, in addition, under our absurd system, McClellan has supervision of all the divisions of the National forces wherever posted, in Missouri or in South Carolina, as well as around Wash-

Many items of interest occur in camp. simultaneous laugh went forth while one of the inmates of our tent read aloud an extract from his good mother's first letter received since his arrival: "Shall we see you when your boots are mended?" The story is: your boots are mended? The story is lie was very desirous to join the Twenty-fourth. His parents requiring he managed to enlist with the understanding that he should not be seen with the regiment till the day of its departure. In the interim he obtained a knowledge of tactics, manual &c., sufficient to enable him to appear well in the ranks. On the morning of the day mother while leaving the house. She, sus-pecting his desire, had watched him closely pecting his desire, had watched him closely, and called: "George, where are you going?"
"To have my books mended," was his reply. He says that he "joined the regiment because the government wanted more men, and he would add one to the number."
May his patriotism and courage be measured by his adroitness. He's a good fellow, and, possessing capabilities requisite for a good soldier, no doubt he'll prove heroic. Camp Correspondence.

The London Tieses of the 17th uit says that the keys of St. George's Chapel, Widsor, were handed over to the Lord Chancellor the previous day, in order that he might make preparations for the funeral of the Prince Consort. There are two vaults under the Chapel—the Gloucester and the Royal vault. The former has been finally closed; the latter will receive the body of the Prince of Wales, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Crown Prince of Prussia. It was uncertain whether the Queen would remove to Osborse, or remain at Frogmore with the Prince of Wales. Wales.

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